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L3: Entry 2 of 11 File: USPT Nov 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5688936 A
TITLE: Vesicle membrane transport proteins

ORPL:
T.G. Boulton et al., "ERKs: A Family of Protein-Serine/Threonine Kinases That Are Activated and Tyrosine Phosphorylated in Response to Insulin and NGF," Cell 65:663-675 (1991).

ORPL:
R.S. Sparkes et al., "Human Genes Involved in Lipolysis of Plasma Lipoproteins: Mapping of Loci for Lipoprotein Lipase to 8p22 and Hepatic Lipase to 15q21," Genomics 1:138-144 (1987).

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L2: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Sep 19, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6120756 A
TITLE: Topical anionic salicylate for disorders of the skin

DEPR:
The precise mechanism by which anionic salicylate is effective is not known. However, without wishing to be bound by any particular theory, the inventor believes that anionic salicylate is effective based on the following mechanisms. The pathogenesis of acne is multifactorial. Anionic salicylate possesses numerous biological properties, a number of which are relevant to the pathogenesis of acne. Anionic salicylate inhibits sebum production through two mechanisms. First, this compound inhibits lipid synthesis by inhibiting the rate limiting enzyme involved in fatty acid synthesis, acetyl CoA carboxylase. Since sebum is composed of triglycerides, free fatty acids and cholesterol, and fatty acids are the building blocks of triglycerides, preventing lipid synthesis will inhibit sebum production. Second, anionic salicylate inhibits the NADPH-dependent enzyme 5-.alpha.-reductase, which converts testosterone into its more potent metabolite, dihydrotestosterone. Dihydrotestosterone potently stimulates sebum production and sebaceous gland hypertrophy. Since the conversion to this active form of testosterone has been demonstrated to be markedly increased in individuals with acne, the inhibition of dihydrotestosterone production results in the reduction of sebum production, thereby preventing the occurrence of acne. Anionic salicylate antagonizes the epidermal growth factor receptor, as well as enzymes and transcription factors involved in DNA and RNA synthesis. This beneficially modulates cellular proliferation. By interfering with energy metabolism, it is bacteriostatic. Moreover, since anionic salicylate is a potent anti-inflammatory agent this compound ameliorates the inflammatory lesions that are characteristic of acne. Finally, anionic salicylate inhibits stress induced, catecholamine modulated lipolysis of triglycerides to irritant-free fatty acids, the reason that skin breaks out under stress.

DEPR:
Anionic salicylate is the dissociated product of salicylic acid, salicylsalicylic acid or a salicylate salt, namely, a salt of 2-hydroxybenzoic acid or salicylsalicylic acid, where the salicylate salt dissociates into its respective cation and anionic salicylate in aqueous solution. Anionic salicylate can also be produced by dissolving salicylsalicylic acid or salicylic acid in an alkaline aqueous medium. Preferred salicylate salts for use in the present invention include sodium salicylate, magnesium salicylate, choline salicylate, and choline magnesium trisalicylate. Salicylate salts are known compounds and are available commercially from a variety of sources.

DEPR:
A preferred concentration of anionic salicylate employed herein is prepared by dissolving 10 grams (g) of a salicylate salt, such as sodium salicylate, choline magnesium trisalicylate, choline salicylate, or magnesium salicylate, in enough distilled water to yield 100 g of solution (a 10% solution) of anionic salicylate. Likewise, a 20% composition of anionic salicylate, another preferred concentration, is prepared by dissolving 20 g of salicylsalicylic acid in an alkaline medium, e.g, carbonated water sufficient to yield 100 g of solution. The dissociated product, referred to herein as anionic salicylate foundation, need not be separated from and includes the respective cation of the starting material, such as magnesium from magnesium salicylate. The anionic salicylate is then mixed with the vehicle of choice depending on the particular composition desired, such as a solution, lotion or gel, cream, etc.

CLPR:

6. The method of claim 1 where the precursor compound salt of salicylic acid is preferably chosen from the group consisting of magnesium salicylate, choline salicylate, choline magnesium trisalicylate, sodium salicylate, zinc salicylate, manganese salicylate or copper salicylate.

CLPR:
16. The method of claim 1 where the precursor compound salt of salicylic acid is preferably chosen from the group consisting of magnesium salicylate, choline salicylate, choline magnesium trisalicylate, sodium salicylate, zinc salicylate, manganese salicylate or copper salicylate.

ORPL:
Schwenger, P. et al., "Sodium salicylate induces apoptosis via p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase but inhibits tumor necrosis factor-induced c-Jun N-terminal kinase/stress-activated protein kinase activation", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 94:2869-73 (1997).

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L2: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT Aug 29, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6110948 A
TITLE: Anticachectic composition

BSPR:
Compound (I) or a salt thereof of the present invention (hereinafter referred to as compound of the present invention) have anticachectic activity, that is the activity to relieve the systemic syndrome featuring progressive loss of body weight (inclusive of weight loss due to lipolysis and weight loss due to myolysis), anemia, edema, and anorexia in chronic diseases such as malignant tumor, tuberculosis, diabetes, blood dyscrasia, endocrine disease, infectious disease, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. In addition, the toxic potential of the compound of the present invention is low.

BSPR:
The diuretic includes xanthine derivative preparations (e.g. theobromine and sodium salicylate, theobromine and calcium salicylate), thiazide preparations (e.g. ethiazide, cyclopenthiazide, trichlormethiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, benzylhydrochlorothiazide, penflutizide, polythiazide, methyclothiazide), antialdosterone preparations (e.g. spironolactone, triamterene), carbonate dehydratase inhibitors (e.g. acetazolamide) chlorbenzenesulfonamide preparations (e.g. chlorthalidone, mefruside, indapamide), azosemide, isosorbide, ethacrynic acid, piretanide, bumetanide, and furosemide.

DEPR:
Using the mouse colon cancer cell line Colon 26 (Tanaka et al., Cancer Research, 50, 4528-4532 (1990)), which is a system known to be high in the reproducibility of cancer cachectic symptoms, the inhibitory effect of the compound of the present invention on lipolysis and body weight loss was evaluated.

DEPR:
It will be apparent from Tables 1 and 2 that the compound of the present invention suppresses lipolysis and weight loss which are cancer cachectic symptoms due to transplantation of mouse colon cancer cell line Colon 26, indicating that it is useful as a treating agent for cachexia.

DEPR:
The composition for prophylaxis and treatment of the present invention is of value as an agent for prophylaxis and treatment of cachexia which develops in chronic diseases such as malignant tumor, tuberculosis, diabetes, blood dyscrasia, endocrine disease, infectious disease, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The composition for prophylaxis and treatment of the present invention is conducive to relief of the systemic syndrome, the cardinal signs of which are progressive loss of body weight (inclusive of weight loss due to lipolysis and weight loss due to myolysis), anemia, edema, and anorexia, in said chronic diseases.

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6120756 A

L2: Entry 1 of 2 File: USPT Sep 19, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6120756
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6120756 A
TITLE: Topical anionic salicylate for disorders of the skin

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6110948 A

L2: Entry 2 of 2 File: USPT Aug 29, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6110948
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6110948 A
TITLE: Anticachectic composition

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
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SODIA.USPT.	7
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SALICYLATE.USPT.	14937
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1. Document ID: US 6255059 B1

L3: Entry 1 of 11 File: USPT Jul 3, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6255059
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6255059 B1
TITLE: Methods for identifying G protein coupled receptor effectors

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

2. Document ID: US 5688936 A

L3: Entry 2 of 11 File: USPT Nov 18, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5688936
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5688936 A
TITLE: Vesicle membrane transport proteins

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

3. Document ID: US 5391783 A

L3: Entry 3 of 11 File: USPT Feb 21, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5391783
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5391783 A
TITLE: Process for the production of light-colored pastes of .alpha.-sulfofatty acid alkyl ester alkali metal salts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

4. Document ID: US 5391782 A

L3: Entry 4 of 11 File: USPT Feb 21, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5391782
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5391782 A
TITLE: Process for the production of highly concentrated pastes of .alpha.-sulfofatty acid alkyl ester alkali metal salts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: US 5384422 A

L3: Entry 5 of 11 File: USPT Jan 24, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5384422
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5384422 A
TITLE: Process for the production of light-colored .alpha.-sulfofatty acid alkyl ester alkali metal salt pastes

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 6. Document ID: US 5382677 A

L3: Entry 6 of 11 File: USPT Jan 17, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5382677
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5382677 A
TITLE: Process for the production of highly concentrated pastes of .alpha.-sulfofatty acid alkyl ester alkali metal salts

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 7. Document ID: US 4847016 A

L3: Entry 7 of 11 File: USPT Jul 11, 1989

US-PAT-NO: 4847016
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4847016 A
TITLE: Process for the continuous hydrogenation of fats, fatty acids and fatty acid derivatives in the presence of a heterogeneous catalyst

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 4731460 A

L3: Entry 8 of 11 File: USPT Mar 15, 1988

US-PAT-NO: 4731460
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4731460 A
TITLE: Acylcyanamide compounds and their production

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 4668711 A

L3: Entry 9 of 11 File: USPT May 26, 1987

US-PAT-NO: 4668711
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4668711 A
TITLE: Stabilized polyvinylchloride molding compositions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 4291037 A

L3: Entry 10 of 11 File: USPT Sep 22, 1981

US-PAT-NO: 4291037
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4291037 A
TITLE: 7-(Oxoalkyl)-1,3-di-n-iso-propyl xanthines and their production

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
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ERKANKUNGREN.USPT.	2
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☐ 11. Document ID: US 4242345 A

L3: Entry 11 of 11 File: USPT Dec 30, 1980

US-PAT-NO: 4242345
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4242345 A
TITLE: 7-(Oxoalkyl)-1,3-dialkyl xanthines, and medicaments containing them

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | KWIC | Draw. Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
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ERKAN.USPT.	29
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ERKANDER-RAGNAR-S.USPT.	1
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(L1 AND (ERK$ OR JNK)).USPT.	11

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